MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 APRIL 1985

Lebanon

A Lebanese who hijacked a Middle East Airlines plane en route from Beirut to Jeddah surrendered to the Saudi authorities after the airliner landed at Jeddah airport, the Saudi Defense and Aviation Ministry announced in a statement carried by SPA. The hijacker had demanded a large sum of money to support the Lebanese national resistance's activities in southern Lebanon, Beirut radio noted.

As for the situation in Sidon, Beirut radio reported renewed shelling of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio said 25 people were killed or injured by the bombardment, which emanated from Phalangist artillery emplacements nearby. A PLO statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio claimed that Palestinian fighters and their Lebanese allies, including Lebanese Army units, have checked Phalangist attempts to advance on the two Palestinian refugee camps, where losses reached 46 killed and 82 wounded by noon on 31 March.

Lebanese military sources cited by Beirut radio subsequently announced that a Lebanese Army battalion equipped with rockets and modern vehicles will reinforce the 12th Brigade at Sidon in an attempt to eliminate the contact lines and impose security. The issue of reinforcing the Army in the south was discussed during Army Commander General Michel 'Awn's 1 April meeting with Syrian military officials in Damascus, the radio noted. President Amin al-Jumayyil had earlier received a Syrian presidential envoy in B'abda, according to the radio. Meanwhile, Phalangist leader Elie Karamah said his party has taken action to reach an understanding with President al-Jumayyil and to negotiate with Syria, Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

In developments arising from the recent spate of kidnappings, Voice of Lebanon radio held the "Jundallah" group responsible for the murder of an abducted Netherlands priest who was found dead in the Ba'labakk area on 1 April. A French official kidnapped in Tripoli on 24 March was released unharmed on 2 April, according to a French Embassy announcement cited by the radio.

Sudan

During a 31 March State Security Service raid on Khartoum University 17 "Communists and Ba'thists" were arrested for holding anti-government meetings and planning counterrevolutionary acts, according to a State Security statement cited by SUNA. In another report the SSU organizational secretary announced that "a number" of trade union leaders were detained to forestall more disturbances, MENA reported. However, the Sudanese doctor's union called for a 3 April demonstration to protest the arrest of the union's leader and urged trade unions and political groups to organize a "civil disobedience" campaign to overthrow President Ja'far Numayri's regime, AFP disclosed. In a related development, Radio Monte Carlo noted that a group of Sudanese officers calling themselves the "free officers' group" invited the Sudanese people to stage a general strike and demonstrate against Numayri. Meanwhile, the acting SSU secretary general announced that a "great political demonstration" will be held on 2 April in Khartoum, Omdurman radio reported.

Pakistan

Eight leaders of Movement for Restoration of Democracy political parties were released in Punjab on 28 March, according to the paper *DAWN*.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 063 *2 April 1985*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INDIA

ANSA Cites Italian TV Interview With Gandhi ..... E 1
Gandhi Sends Greetings to PRC's Zhao Ziyang ..... E 1
Planning Minister Stresses Cooperation With PRC ..... E 1
Foreign Ministry Report on Pakistan, Sri Lanka ..... E 1
Bhandari To Visit Islamabad for Talks 4-6 Apr ..... E 1
Nuclear Energy Cooperation With France Announced ..... E 2
Union Carbide Plant Leak Creates Panic 1 April *[BBC]* ..... E 2
CPI-M Leader Calls for Meeting To Plan Tactics *[AFP]* ..... E 2
INDIAN EXPRESS Views 1985-86 Defense Budget *[21 Mar]* ..... E 2
Editorial Calls for Initiative on Afghanistan *[INDIAN EXPRESS 21 Mar]* ..... E 3

PAKISTAN

Zia Greets Iran's Khamene'i on Republic Day ..... F 1
Zia Interviewed on New Government, Press Freedom *[Mainz ZDF Television Network]* ..... F 1
Junejo on Shift From Martial Law to Democracy ..... F 1
Junejo Meets Industrialists, Others in Karachi ..... F 2
Foreign Office Confirms Bhandari 4 April Visit ..... F 2
Sri Lanka's Jayewardene Continues Visit ..... F 2
Visits Afghan Refugee Camps ..... F 2
Addresses Lahore Reception ..... F 2
PRC Naval Delegation Holds Talks in Rawalpindi ..... F 3
Indian Hijackers' Trial Adjourns Until 9 April ..... F 3
Government Releases 8 MRD Leaders 25 March *[DAWN 29 Mar]* ..... F 3
DAWN Reports on Release of Political Detainees *[29 Mar]* ..... F 3
BBC: University Closed for Indefinite Period ..... F 3
DAWN on Task Before New Prime Minister Junejo *[25 Mar]* ..... F 4
Soviet-Karmal Forces Mass for New Panjsher Attack ..... F 5

OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

Rebels Set Fire to Cotton Warehouse in Helmand ..... G 1
Security Forces Seize Rebels in Balkh Province ..... G 1
Clandestine on Rebel Victories, Soviet Casualties *[Voice of Afghanistan]* ..... G 1

BANGLADESH

Soviet Agreement on Power Plant Unit Signed ..... G 1

NEPAL

Bhandari Visits Nepal; Comments on Gulf War ..... G 1
Arrives in Katmandu *[AFP]* ..... G 1
Meets With Foreign Secretary ..... G 2
Delhi Report ..... G 2

IRAN

Musavi at Ceremony on Republic Day Anniversary ..... I i
Comments on Economic Activity ..... I 1
War To Continue Until Victory ..... I 1
Further Report ..... I 2
Republic's Anniversary Marked in Europe, Africa ..... I 2
Fourth Iranian Soldier Dies in Vienna Hospital *[Vienna ORF Teletext]* ..... I 2
Embassy Asks Japanese Nationals To Leave Baghdad ..... I 2
IRNA Head Calls for OANA Support for UNESCO ..... I 3
Anti-Revolutionaries Flee W. Azarbayjan for Iraq ..... I 3
Ba'thist Intelligence in Kuwait Harasses Iraqis ..... I 3
Iraqis in Sweden Protest Murder of Iraqi Officer ..... I 4
Egyptian Report on Growing Islamic Movement Cited ..... I 4

ANSA Cites Italian TV Interview With Gandhi

AU301541 Rome ANSA in English 1530 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, March 30 — The Pakistan leadership's behavior with respect to Indira Gandhi's assassination and funeral fueled hopes in New Delhi that relations between the two countries may change for the better, according to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

His assessment of the prospects for improving relations with Pakistan will be aired later today in an exclusive interview (?granted) to Italy's state-run television network, RAI.

Gandhi granted that the Soviets should pull out of Afghanistan, but he argued that they could not do so until Pakistan stopped interfering in Afghanistan's affairs.

India was described as a "good friend" of the Soviet Union, "which helped us when we were in need and no one else was willing to pitch in".

But India's major trade partner is still the United States, he stressed.

The Indian Government leader voiced a desire to establish a "more open" relationship with Europe. "Sometimes we get the impression that the aid we receive from Europe is tied up to too many conditions", he commented.

"What we are really looking for", Gandi concluded, "is the specialized technology that you have in Europe, but there appear to be too many restrictions".

Gandhi Sends Greetings to PRC's Zhao Ziyang

BK011625 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1446 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has sent the following message to His Excellency Mr Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between India and China:

"On behalf of the government and people of India and on my own behalf I extend to you and through you to the government and people of China felicitations and good wishes on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

"China and India are neighbours, and both are developing countries with a large population and great future potential. In the immense and varied tasks that we face, there are many areas in which we can cooperate to mutual benefit.

"It is our earnest hope that, through our joint efforts, all outstanding problems between us can be solved consistent with the five principles of peaceful coexistence, thereby enabling our two peoples to resume and consolidate their longstanding historical ties.

"I take this opportunity, excellency, to convey assurances of my highest consideration."

In a message to Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Mr Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People Republic of China stated that friendship between the Chinese and Indian people is deep rooted. India is one of first countries to establish diplomatic relations with China. The five principles of peaceful coexistence have become not only a good foundation for development of Sino-Indian friendly and good neighbouring relations but also basic norms governing relations between states. The Chinese leader also noted that, in recent years, relations between the two countries have made marked improvement and progress. For China and India to be friendly conforms to the fundamental interests of our two peoples and important factor making for peace in Asia and the world in days to come Sino-Indian relations will steadily grow in strength and outstanding issues sure to be resolved. [sentence as received]

Planning Minister Stresses Cooperation With PRC

BK011655 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] At a function in New Delhi, the planning minister and former ambassador to China, Mr K.R. Narayanan, said that India and China have an identical approach on the global problems like world peace, disarmament, and progress of developing countries. He stressed the need to improve bilateral relations.

The Chinese ambassador to India, Mr Li Lianging, said that the two countries should expand cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific, technological, cultural and other fields.

Foreign Ministry Report on Pakistan, Sri Lanka

BK011614 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The annual report of the Ministry of External Affairs says Pakistan's deep involvement in Punjab developments and its help and encouragement to terrorism and hijacking caused a setback to the progress in the Indo-Pakistan bilateral relations.

India was constrained to call off the foreign secretary level talks last July because Islamabad's intentions remained unclear in the wake of its support to terrorists.

The report, released in New Delhi today, also expressed India's deep concern at the continued violence against Tamils in Sri Lanka, the induction of foreign security and intelligence organizations, and Colombo's baseless accusations about Indian support to the so-called Tamil militants.

Bhandari To Visit Islamabad for Talks 4-6 Apr

BK011616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] It was officially confirmed in New Delhi today that the foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, will be visiting Islama-

bad from the 4th to the 6th of this month. He will have talks with his counterpart and also meet the Pakistan leaders.

Mr Bhandari's visit is a part of the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi's initiative to take practical steps for improving relations with neighboring countries.

Nuclear Energy Cooperation With France Announced

BK011657 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] India and France have agreed to start joint projects in the nuclear energy program. The chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr Raja Ramanna, said this while inaugurating an Indo-French seminar on nuclear energy in Bombay today.

Dr Ramanna said the setting up of fast-breeder reactors is in full swing, and a couple of them will be commissioned in the next few months.

Union Carbide Plant Leak Creates Panic 1 April

BK021235 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 2 Apr 85

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] The Indian city of Bhopal was again the scene of panic yesterday when clouds of vapor began to rise from the Union Carbide plant which was responsible for the deaths of some 2,500 people 4 months ago. The plant has not been reopened since then. Mark Tully reports on the latest incident:

[Begin Tully recording] People fled in panic yesterday when they saw clouds of vapor rising from the Union Carbide plant. Union Carbide officials told the police that there was no danger from the vapor, which was apparently caused by the reaction of water and chlorine still stored in the plant. But people did not return to their homes for several hours. The panic was intensified by a strange incident which occurred last Thursday and was apparently unreported. People living in the vicinity of the plant started choking and feeling burning sensation in their eyes. The logbook of a nearby signal box recorded that the staff left because they felt the symptoms of gas poisoning. Three workers of the Union Carbide plant were admitted to hospital. The management has said that the valves of leakage of chlorine on Thursday which was controlled swiftly with water. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

CPI-M Leader Calls for Meeting To Plan Tactics

HK310926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0914 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] New Delhi, March 31 (AFP) — A communist opposition leader has appealed for a conclave with 12 other groups to map out unified tactics against Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's policies, Communist Party sources said here today.

E.M. Sankaran Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Independent Communist Party of India Marxist (CPI-M) has written to 12 other opposition parties to call for a conclave to chalk out an action plan against Mr Gandhi's three-month-old government.

CPI-M sources said the party viewed the premier's policies as "anti-people."

Mr Namboodiripad cited two specific grounds for the protest — the government's new budget proposals and alleged poll rigging by the ruling Congress (I) in December's parliamentary polls and the State Assembly elections held early this month. Congress romped home in both of these contests.

Mr Namboodiripad, whose party rules West Bengal and Tripura, wrote that Mr Gandhi had departed from the policies of his mother the late Premier Indira Gandhi and her father first Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru.

The communist leader said Mr Gandhi's economic measures had been inflationary, pro-capitalist and the latest sign of a "complete break" from the past leaders' policies which favoured the people, the sources said.

Opposition parties held several similar conclaves during Mrs Gandhi's tenure as premier. The first one, called in May 1983 by Andhra Pradesh leader Nandamuri Rama Rao, marked the first serious attempt toward closer cooperation against the ruling Congress. Three more such sessions have been held since with the latest in Calcutta in January last year.

The opposition failed to keep up this unity spirit and were routed by Congress as they fought among themselves for most of the seats they contested in India's two recent polls. But the CPI-M initiative could mark a fresh attempt to revive a spirit of cooperation within opposition ranks, observers said.

The 12 parties invited for joint discussions included almost all major political bodies. The sole omission was the pro-Hindu Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP-Indian People's Party), which the CPM views as a communalist group.

Since Mr Gandhi took office after his mother's October 31 assassination, India's massive state railway network has seen plans for fare and freight hikes and the budget for the financial year beginning tomorrow included marginal price rises in petroleum products.

INDIAN EXPRESS Views 1985-86 Defense Budget

BK301529 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 21 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Security, Options"]

[Text] Like boy scouts, nations too must heed the motto, "be prepared". The 1985-86 budget places defence expenditure at Rs 7,686 crore, exclusive of defence pensions, the capital component of this being Rs 932 crore. This is nearly Rs 900 crore above the budgeted estimate for the current year and will in turn probably swell to a far higher figure before the year is out. A large part of the increase goes in meeting the pay and allowances of members of the armed forces, who number more than a million. But some part of it is accounted for by modernisation and replacement of

equipment which, by the very nature of technological advance and rising costs, entails a bigger punch and a higher outlay. A further slice must be attributed to expansion. The security of the country is of course paramount and none will cavil at defence expenditure. However, rising costs and expansion of the defence establishment need close scrutiny in terms of threat perceptions, alternative options and cost-effectiveness. These call for debate and incisive questioning as there is an opportunity cost in avoidable defence expenditure in terms of development. Not all defence costs are aggregated under the budgeted heads of defence outlay as expenditures on the para-military formations, which have also witnessed rapid growth and are acquiring greater sophistication, and on items like border roads are shown elsewhere.

The possible threat to security comes not only from immediate neighbours but from the larger regional and global environment. The Prime Minister has expressed himself in favour of promoting good neighbourliness. This is a most welcome priority and could do more to ensure national and regional security than merely focussing on defence preparedness. It is necessary to emphasise this, as the foreign policy option in enhancing neighbourhood security has not been exploited to the full. Furthermore, if Pakistan is to enter into discussions with the U.S. for continuing military assistance at the conclusion of its current $3.2 billion aid package, it may be expected to tailor its request to its threat perception. The very commencement of Pakistan-U.S. parleys is likely to set off an alarm in India and generate demands for counter-measures which would in turn seemingly justify Pakistan's fears and give another twist to the arms race. This should not be allowed to happen. Should India and Pakistan move to improve their relations and sign a treaty of peace and mutual cooperation, sub-continental security would be immensely enhanced – and at a saving.

Diplomacy apart, the country must examine whether the same quantum of security cannot be had for less cost through more cost-effective systems and procedures. These issues are presumably examined internally. This is not good enough. More open discussion within and outside Government would be very useful without real risk to security.

Editorial Calls for Initiative on Afghanistan

BK301536 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 21 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Break the Afghan Logjam"]

[Text] South-west Asia has been among the global cauldrons that international diplomacy has been concerned to cool. Progress on an Afghan settlement has stalled. Some three million Afghan refugees are said to be in Pakistan (and possibly another million in Iran) and are being armed by the Americans. Pakistan's position as a "front-line" state has attracted aerial reprisals along its border with Afghanistan and the pressure of refugees and the drug traffic they have introduced have hurt the country.

The official justification for U.S. arms aid to Pakistan is that this is necessary to counter the Soviet threat across the border, though Indian opinion sees this very differently. Mr Cordovez, the UN Secretary-General's emissary is to resume his efforts at proximity talks in Geneva this summer, but there is as yet little obvious sign of movement in the positions adopted by the parties hitherto.

The broad package under discussion entails non-interference in Afghanistan by others, a Soviet withdrawal, the creation of conditions in which the Afghan refugees can return home in safety and honour, and big power guarantees for Afghanistan's integrity.

Unfortunately, the Geneva talks have got tangled in the date and phasing of the Soviet withdrawal in relation to an end to alleged external interference. However, the external environment is changing. The advent of Mr Gorbachev in Moscow could lead to greater flexibility. Sino-Soviet relations have thawed on the surface.

President Zia, like Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has his elections behind him and heads a new government. Isolated moves may get bogged down, but concerted action could open the door to coordinated initiatives. Pakistan has thus far (like the U.S.) refused to deal directly with the Afghan government under Mr Babrak Karmal.

There is a view that has gained articulation in Islamabad during the past year and more that this is perhaps a mistake and that Pakistan should not lock its Afghanistan policy with U.S. interests which are governed by larger regional and global superpower considerations.

The Americans often ask if India as chairman of the non-aligned conference, cannot do more. The Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, is shortly to visit Islamabad and Kabul. Since the Afghan problem is of great immediacy and interest to India, Mr Bhandari could perhaps probe both capitals and find out how far they are willing to go towards accommodating the other.

Their responses could be pursued further with Moscow and Washington. An Indian initiative to break the logjam would not be out of place. Everybody could benefit.

Zia Greets Iran's Khamene'i on Republic Day

BK010629 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has expressed the hope that there will be an increase in the process of cooperation and participation between Pakistan and Iran in the years to come. In a message of greetings to Iranian President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i on the occasion of the republic day of Iran today, the president said that the people of Pakistan have brotherly and friendly feelings for their Iranian fraternal people.

Zia Interviewed on New Government, Press Freedom

DW011233 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1830 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Interview with Pakistani President Gen Ziaul Haq by correspondent Heinz Metlitzky in Islamabad — date not given; in English with superimposed German translation; from the "Auslands-Journal" program — recorded]

[Text] [Metlitzky] You have said that Pakistan has been walking on crutches for so long that it is about time for it to walk without crutches. How would you decide that Pakistan no longer needs a military government?

[Zia] I think we have already thrown away the crutches. Now parliament is already convening. We have a new prime minister, a new government is upcoming. We are on the road toward democracy, and we hope that we will be able to lift martial law a few months from now.

[Metlitzky] You said you do not want any parties or groups in parliament. How do you envisage the work of this parliament?

[Zia] According to my concept, the people's representatives ought to make do without forming groups. I realize that in the modern world you need certain instruments for ruling a country. I have not totally excluded these instruments, the political parties or whatever else you want to call them. It will be the task of the new parliament to consider and to see when and how we should revitalize the political parties, if we should do so.

[Metlitzky] It is quite possible that an opposition against you will emerge in parliament. How do you propose to handle it?

[Zia] We believe that a healthy opposition is as necessary as cooperation in the government.

[Metlitzky] I must come back to my earlier question about criteria. What is healthy and what is not?

[Zia] The house should determine it. The people will handle this. I believe that the press, which we regard as an important independent organ, will show what is healthy and what is not. The nation as a whole actually will turn into a doctor. The barometer is the press, the media, and the media will show what is a ripe apple and what is not.

[Metlitzky] I am speaking on behalf of colleagues, a free press. Do you see in the foreseeable future a press without censorship in Pakistan?

[Zia] Mr Metlitzky, today our press is free. We do not have any censorship. Believe it or not, we do not have censorship. Occasionally we want something of the press, and then we give some advice which is not binding. Then we ask them to consider whether something is good or bad for the country. And they are very kind, they listen.

[Metlitzky] Do you consider Islam as a means to keep a country together and to impart moral values on the people?

[Zia] Pakistan is a country that emerged in the name of Islam. Its ideology is Islam. We were founded solely for this ideology. Therefore to us Islam is a bit more than just a way of life. It is an ideology which not only cements and ties the nation; Islam also leads us through all spheres of our life.

[Metlitzky] There are fundamentalists in Pakistan who say that as long as there are some who do not pray five times a day, Pakistan is not a truly Islamic state.

[Zia] There is no such thing as fundamentalists or nonfundamentalists in Islam. God has said, and that is the way it is written in the holy book, that you shall pray. The prophet said: Five times a day. To me it is as important as eating once or twice a day or breathing fresh air. Without oxygen you will die.

Junejo on Shift From Martial Law to Democracy

BK021057 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has expressed the hope that the country will move into a complete democratic era in a peaceful manner. Addressing a huge gathering at the Mirpur Khas airport today, he said the country was passing through a crucial period and it was imperative upon every citizen to ensure that peace and tranquillity prevailed in the country during the transition.

He hoped that the shifting of the system from martial law to democracy will take place in a short time through the efforts of the elected representatives of the people. We shall, Insha' Allah [God willing], make Pakistan a real Islamic and democratic state. The people's representatives are being entrusted with responsibilities on all levels. This was a clear indicator of the fact that President Mohammad Ziaul Haq wanted to end martial law and restore democratic process in the country. He gave a note of warning to the officials to end all corrupt practices forthwith and serve the people.

Earlier, talking to newsmen at Karachi airport about the provincial quotas in the services, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo said that the parliament is fully independent to decide any matter. In reply to a question about the unemployment, he said it was a problem of the whole country. Proper planning is required to provide jobs to the people.

Junejo Meets Industrialists, Others in Karachi

BK011623 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo has said that future ordinances will not be issued unless and until they become extremely necessary. All necessary laws to run the affairs of the country will first be approved by the parliament. He was talking to a delegation which called on him in Karachi today. The prime minister said relevant groups will be consulted while formulating government policies.

Several delegations representing various walks of life called on Junejo today and apprised him of their problems. The prime minister informed them that the democratic process has been started and all problems and needs of the people will be reviewed and solved by the elected representatives of the people in the national and provincial assemblies. He said it will be his endeavor to infuse new blood into the political and administrative machinery of the country so that the country can move forward toward the realization of national objectives. The prime minister said he will endeavor to maintain coordination between federal and provincial governments so that the various problems being faced by the country can be dealt with according to their importance. The new budget will be drafted in a realistic manner with the country's needs and requirements in view.

Talking to a representative delegation of the chambers of commerce and industry, Junejo stressed the need for the industrial sector to play an important role in the speedy establishment of industries in the country for improving the lot of the common man and for ensuring the overall progress and prosperity of the nation. He said it will be the endeavor of his government to provide incentives to the commercial and industrial sectors to benefit from their capabilities for national development. We will have to march forward with a renewed determination and find out a procedure that can benefit the industrialists and lead the nation on the path of progress and prosperity, he observed.

The prime minister asked the federation of chambers of commerce and industry to prepare a report on liaison and cooperation between the government and the federation and the report should be jointly reviewed by an expert team appointed by the government and the federation. He said he will also lend a helping hand in resolving problems identified in the report.

Foreign Office Confirms Bhandari 4 April Visit

BK021029 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] The Indian foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, is to pay a 3-day visit to Pakistan from Thursday [4 April] for talks with the Pakistan foreign secretary. A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that there is no fixed agenda for the talks. However, the foreign secretaries will take the opportunity of reviewing the matters of mutual interest, regional, and international issues. They are also likely to fix the date for the next round of bilateral talks that will concentrate on substantive issues, including the Pakistan proposal of a no-war pact and the Indian proposal for a treaty of friendship.

Sri Lanka's Jayewardene Continues Visit

Visits Afghan Refugee Camps

BK011120 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka visited an Afghan refugee tented village at Jallozai near Peshawar this morning. Addressing the refugees, the Sri Lankan president said the problem of Afghan refugees was a humanitarian one and unparalleled in the world. He said he would be sending a delegation to Pakistan to study ways and means to tackle the problem of the refugees of such a big magnitude. President Jayewardene supported their cause on behalf of government and the people of Sri Lanka. He expressed the hope that they would return to their motherland free, independent, and to a free Afghanistan. [sentence as heard]

President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, who also addressed the Afghan refugees, reiterated Pakistan's support to their cause and care on humanitarian ground. He paid great tributes to the determination and valor of Afghan people who did not bow to any subjugation of any foreign power. Those nations who pay sacrifices for independence and freedom always triumph; those who do not pay the price of their freedom, they vanish. The president said it is his belief that the Afghan people are imbued with Islamic spirit and love for their freedom. He hoped that they will succeed in their struggle of freedom soon and their sacrifice would bear fruit.

Earlier, an elder of the Afghan refugees explained the circumstances that forced them to leave their homes in Afghanistan and take shelter in Pakistan. He expressed the determination of the Afghan people to continue their struggle until the last. President Jayewardene also visited Peshawar museum. He went round various galleries and evinced keen interest in Gandhara art.

President Jayewardene, who has now arrived in Lahore accompanied by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, was accorded a warm welcome on his arrival. The Punjab governor received the distinguished guest at the airport. Others present at the airport included senators, members of the national and provincial assemblies, and high-ranking civil and military officials.

Addresses Lahore Reception

BK011700 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Excerpt] President Jayewardene said that Sri Lanka and Pakistan have agreed to cooperate in several fields for the progress and prosperity of their people. He stated this while replying to a welcome speech delivered by the Lahore mayor at a civic reception hosted in his honor at the historic Shalamar garden this evening. He said there are no problems between Pakistan and Sri Lanka and the two countries desire to further promote bilateral cooperation. The Sri Lankan president expressed confidence that his visit to Pakistan will greatly help in further boosting bilateral cooperation. He said no country — no matter how big it is — can progress without assistance from its friends and neighboring

countries. After seeing Pakistan's successes, he said, he is confident that the two countries can increase cooperation in various fields for the socioeconomic progress of their people. President Jayewardene expressed appreciation for Pakistan's great culture and civilization and said that its future looks far brighter. He said he was very impressed by the manner in which he was enthusiastically welcomed and the traditional hospitality he received everywhere he went during his visit to Pakistan.

Earlier, in his welcome address, the mayor of Lahore said Sri Lanka and this part of the South Asian subcontinent enjoy a centuries-old relationship. He presented the key of Lahore city and a model of the Minaret of Pakistan to Jayewardene and various other souvenirs to Mrs Jayewardene. Radio Pakistan's Lahore representative said that the grand reception was attended by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, Punjab Governor Lieutenant General Ghulam Jilani Khan, senators, national and provincial assembly members, and prominent citizens.

President Jayewardene visited an Afghan refugee camp at Jallozai near Peshawar this morning.

PRC Naval Delegation Holds Talks in Rawalpindi

BK010956 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The deputy chief of the Chinese Navy, Admiral Liu Huaqing, and members of his delegation held separate meetings with the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff committee, Mr Rahimuddin Khan, and the chief of the General Staff, Lieutenant General Mirza Aslam Baig, in Rawalpindi yesterday. They exchanged views on bilateral matters and gave mementos to one another. The Chinese naval delegation visited the (?P.S.) Academy in Risalpur yesterday.

Indian Hijackers' Trial Adjourns Until 9 April

BK021043 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Trial of nine Indian nationals — Guru Inder Singh and others accused of hijacking an Indian airliner into Pakistan territory in July 1984 — began in the special court, Punjab, in Lahore this morning. All the accused were present in the court. They were provided with copies of statements of prosecution witnesses and list of lawyers to appoint their defense counsel. The list included names of Mr S.M. Zafar, Khwaja Sultan Ahmad, Dr Abdul Basit, and Mr Wasim Sajjad. The court directed them to inform the court on next hearing as to whom they have appointed as their defense counsel. The proceedings were then adjourned till 9th of this month.

Government Releases 8 MRD Leaders 25 March

GF011448 Karachi DAWN in English 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Lahore, March 28: Eight leaders of different constituent political parties of the Movement for Restoration of Democracy [MRD] were released from different jails in the Punjab on Thursday.

Two leaders released from Kot Lakhpat jail were Mr Mansoor Malik, senior vice president of the Punjab PPP [Pakistan Peoples Party], and Mr Waliur Rehman, secretary of the city MRD. Both were arrested on Feb. 27 while attempting to address MRD workers on the eve of the provincial assembly elections, and detained for a period of 90 days.

DAWN Reports on Release of Political Detainees

GF011451 Karachi DAWN in English 29 Mar 85 p 1

[Excerpt] Karachi, March 28: Maulana Shah Ahmad Noorani, president of the defunct JUP [Jamiat Ulema-e Pakistan], and three MRD [Movement for Restoration of Democracy] leaders — Secretary-General Khwaja Khairuddin, Sardar Sherbaz Khan Mazari and Mr. Musheer Ahmad Pesh Imam — were released here on Thursday.

Except for Mr. Pesh Imam, who was being kept in Central Prison, Karachi, the other leaders were interned in their respective residences here.

Their arrest was part of the countrywide swoop on MRD leaders and workers at the time of general elections.

Maulana Noorani, when asked how he felt about his release, told *DAWN*: "My release or detention matters little to me as the whole country is a prison house in the presence of martial law."

The people, he pointed out, had participated in the polls "to get rid of martial law." Consequently, to retain martial law after the electoral process has been completed was tantamount to "duping the electorate," he opined.

Maulana Noorani demanded that an independent inquiry should be held by the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts into the "excesses committed during the last eight years," and those found guilty be punished.

To a question he said the civilian government could justify itself only when it acted on the Islamic principle of accountability.

Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo is a noble person, but has been made "powerless" by concentration of power in the hands of the President, Maulana Noorani observed.

The Maulana said he will call a meeting of the JUP central executive in Lahore in about a fortnight.

BBC: University Closed for Indefinite Period

BK291439 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 29 Mar 85

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] The Pakistani authorities have closed one of the country's leading universities — the Quaid-e Azam University — in the capital, Islamabad. Police have moved into the university and the vice chancellor has said it will remain closed until further notice. The government action followed a 9-day strike by teachers and

other staff and the boycott of classes by students in protest at the banning of their unions. From Islamabad, Alex Brodie reports:

[Begin recording] Soon after General Zia, Pakistan's military ruler, made amendments to the country's Constitution - the 1973 Constitution - giving the president increased powers, he also issued an ordinance amending the 1973 University Act. This immediately banned the teachers union, the academic staff association of Islamabad's Quaid-e Azam University and abolished the senate. The teachers protested, calling the senate, which largely comprised teaching staff, their parliament and questioning such an arbitrary action by the military regime within days of the inauguration of a national parliament. The students, whose unions were already banned, and nonteaching staff joined the teachers in a week-long strike or boycott of classes, which was extended to 10 days. On Saturday, they were due to meet to decide what to do next in pursuit of their demands for the rescinding of the ordinance and, now, the removal of the vice chancellor.

Earlier on Friday morning police moved on the to campus and the university was closed down. The vice chancellor said it would remain closed until further orders. This was done, he said, because no useful purpose would have been served to keeping it open if work was not being done. Students and staff are deeply suspicious of the authorities' intentions for the university, which was set up in the late sixties as a showpiece of academic achievement and which attracted many staff with foreign university experience. [end recording]

DAWN on Task Before New Prime Minister Junejo

GF291000 Karachi DAWN in English 25 Mar 85 p 7

[Editorial: "On to a New Phase"]

[Text] The joint session of the newly elected National Assembly and Senate on Saturday at which the president and the prime minister were sworn in was something of a landmark, in the sense that it marked the formal inauguration of an elected government. Though martial law, which has held the field for a little less than eight years now, will continue to operate for some time more, a change has come about with the induction of an elected civilian set-up.

As President Zia said in his inauguration speech at the joint session, martial law will remain in force, presumably as a protective cover, until the new government has settled down and established its 'grip on the national affairs'. Although the president has not specified any time schedule for the purpose, it is apparent that the final lifting of martial law will depend upon how smooth and orderly the remaining part of the change-over proves to be and how soon the new government begins effectively to discharge its multifarious responsibilities.

Supporters of the new set-up will certainly be heartened by the approval with which the induction of the president and the prime minister was greeted in the joint session and the prompt and unanimous demonstration of confidence in the new prime minister by the National Assembly members.

Prime Minister Junejo enters upon the responsibilities of his office at a crucial time in the life of the nation. But armed with the kind of parliamentary go-ahead he has received, the prime minister should be able, first, to form a cabinet capable of eliciting wide support within the house and, secondly, to strive to win credibility in the country. This, indeed, cannot be taken for granted.

There are major constitutional, political and administrative matters that claim the attention of his government in the immediate context. Among these must be listed the questions of early restoration of fundamental rights, revival of political parties, a decision on the recent wide-ranging constitutional amendments and the full assumption by parliament of its responsibility in the realm of policy-making. It is not necessary to emphasise, once again, how important these issues are to the overriding consideration of making the new phase in the national life a - not in a technical sense of surface stability or presumed public satisfaction, but by the yardstick of self-sustained momentum, durability and genuine public confidence. Two factors inspire confidence in this respect.

One is the president's solemn declaration in his Saturday's speech before the joint house that parliament would be a sovereign body and that it would be free to pronounce its verdict on the amendments in question without any inhibition or constraints. This will have to be tested in practice. For his part, the prime minister has expressed himself as favouring the revival of the now-defunct political parties, adding that there could be no two opinions on the desirability of such a step.

He also said he would discuss with the provincial governors the possibility of release of detained political leaders and workers. These are hopeful signs and many people, irrespective of their political views and reservations about certain specific aspects of the present transition, would welcome them even if these signs appear gradually.

The new government will also be expected to give very serious and sustained attention to the need for improving the efficiency of the administration and for combating corruption. The cost of the administration has risen enormously, but its productivity remains pitifully low. On the economic front, we face such problems as a low rate of saving and investment, a rapid increase in the non-development expenditure and growing unemployment.

A major problem which the landlord lobby refuses to recognise is that of mounting pressure on cultivable land caused by the increase in population and by the continued concentration of land ownership in the hands of a small rural minority. The consequent flight of the rural poor to the cities has started a floodtide of urbanisation and given rise to a jungle of shanties on the outskirts of most of our major cities. These shanties lack any of the amenities that are considered indispensable for civilised existence.

Our semi-feudal order is sowing the wind and is one day bound to reap the whirlwind. The development of agriculture and of the backward areas is a matter of high priority, and one hopes the new government will without loss of time accept the need for addressing the emerging ugly realities of the rural situation and

the problems caused by the export of the agrarian crisis to the cities. To achieve success in the undertakings we have referred to above, it is as important for the new set-up to possess the strength of will and ability as it is for it to have the right kind of political framework which gives it the public support and confidence it will stand in need of.

Central to this pre-requisite is a political system which is democratic in spirit and content, which is genuinely responsive to public problems and aspirations and which, moreover, is capable of mobilising the support and participation of the people in tackling the very many issues and problems facing the nation.

Soviet-Karmal Forces Mass for New Panjsher Attack

BK011539 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] There has been a major clash between the Soviet-Karmal forces and Afghan mujahidin in Baghlan Province of Afghanistan. According to Kabul radio, the Soviet-Karmal soldiers killed in the clash also included a [words indistinct] brigade commander. Another report says that the Soviet-Karmal forces are gathering at the western edge of the Panjsher and are expected to launch another attack soon.

AFGHANISTAN

Rebels Set Fire to Cotton Warehouse in Helmand

LD311624 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Lashkar Gah, 31 Mar (BAKHTAR) — As a result of treacherous and criminal actions by the counterrevolution, considerable damage has been inflicted upon public property in Helmand Province.

On the night of 28 March, servile and evil counterrevolutionary elements, committing another crime against our people and the homeland, set fire to the Bost Enterprise warehouse, as a result of which 336 tons of ginned cotton worth approximately 35 million afghani were burned.

The people of Lashkar Gah, members of social organizations, and workers of that enterprize who put out the fire condemned this treacherous act by the rebels and condemned the perpetrators.

Security Forces Seize Rebels in Balkh Province

LD301522 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 30 Mar 85

[Text] The BAKHTAR Information Agency, quoting a security source, reports that in the course of successful operations by the country's vigilant security forces to completely crush the rebels and maintain security, recently in Balkh Province a number of rebels, including their ringleader Muhammad (?Aziz), alias Dushqa, who had links with the criminal Jami'at-e Eslami band, were crushed and three of the murderers were captured. The security forces also seized a quantity of weapons and antistate documents.

Clandestine on Rebel Victories, Soviet Casualties

LD312155 (Clandestine) Voice of Afghanistan in Pashto 1130 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Herat: Our correspondent reports from Herat Province that as a result of an intense clash between the faithful mujahidin and the servant and invader forces, 4 tanks of the invader forces were destroyed and 20 servant and invader forces were killed. Faithful mujahidin also captured a large quantity of weapons and ammunition.

Similarly, a transportation vehicle of the enemy border battalion was destroyed in this province and an officer and three soldiers were seriously wounded.

Parwan: Our correspondent reports from Parwan Province that as a result of an attack by the faithful mujahidin on an enemy [word indistinct] caravan, three fuel-carrying tankers of the above-mentioned caravan were burned and a large number of troops were killed. Similarly, as a result of an attack by the faithful mujahidin, four fuel tankers of an enemy caravan transporting fuel were destroyed and 40,000 liters of fuel was burned.

Baghlan: Our correspondent reports from Baghlan Province that as a result of an attack by the heroic mujahidin on a unit of the Soviet forces, three tankers and one personnel-carrier of the unit were burned and a large number of servant soldiers were killed or wounded. The report adds that faithful mujahidin have destroyed two enemy tankers in an area in Pol-e Khomri District and killed a number of the Red invader guard soldiers.

Paktia: Our correspondent reports from Samkani District, Paktia Province, that 3 traitors of Samkani regiment units were killed in an attack by the heroic mujahidin and 12 were seriously wounded. Heavy damage was also inflicted on the enemy's installations.

BANGLADESH

Soviet Agreement on Power Plant Unit Signed

BK020641 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The Bangladesh Power Development Board today signed an agreement with a Soviet company for a credit of $82 million, equivalent to about 222 crore taka, under the existing bilateral trade agreement between the two countries. The agreement was signed for the supply of design, equipment, and assistance to local experts for commissioning and initial operation of the 21 megawatts fifth unit of the Ghorasal steam power station.

According to the agreement, the Power Development Board will use local (?experts) and construction materials in the erection of the power plant, which is expected to be commissioned in December 1990. The 210 megawatt third unit is under construction and is expected to be commissioned next year. With the completion of the fifth unit, the total capacity of the power station will rise to 740 megawatts.

NEPAL

Bhandari Visits Nepal; Comments on Gulf War

Arrives in Katmandu

HK011058 Hong Kong AFP in English 1036 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Kathmandu, April 1 (AFP) — Indian Secretary for External Affairs Romesh Bhandari arrived here today on a two-day visit and said Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi attached the "highest priority" to improving relations with India's neighbour.

"I have come here without any specific agenda or any specific problem to discuss with the Nepalese leaders, but to hold talks for further improving our relations," Mr. Bhandari said on arrival. Mr. Bhandari said he was carrying a letter from Mr. Gandhi to Nepal's King Birendra, which he will deliver when he calls on the monarch tomorrow.

"My visit here is a part of a direction given by the prime minister that India must have the highest priority to improve the relations with its neighbour," he said.

Analysts said that Nepalese leaders were hoping that Mr. Bhandari's twice-postponed visit here would give them some indications of Mr. Gandhi's policies toward India's subcontinent neighbours.

The trip marked the first high-level contact between India and Nepal since Mr. Gandhi assumed the premiership just hours after the assassination of his mother Indira on October 31. Mr. Bhandari has already visited Sri Lanka, Iran and Iraq and was to travel to Pakistan on Thursday and later to Afghanistan.

The official, who was Mr. Gandhi's personal emissary to the warring Gulf states last week, sidestepped questions on whether there was any immediate prospect for ending the conflict that erupted in September 1980.

"The war is a very complicated," he said. "I think my visit to both the Gulf countries is successful for I have tried my best to cool down the respective leaders apart from explaining to them the gravity of war."

He said he had "cordial" talks with Sri Lankan officials which centered on the problem of the more than 16,000 Tamils who have crossed over to India from its southern neighbour since February. A section of Sri Lanka's 2.5 million Tamils are leading an often-violent campaign for autonomy.

"They understood our role and understood us better," Mr. Bhandari said of the Sri Lankans. He said the autonomy issue was an internal matter for Colombo but New Delhi was concerned because of the immigrant influx.

"We are keen for (an) honourable settlement," Mr. Bhandari said.

Official sources said that Mr. Bhandari would meet King Birendra, Prime Minister Lokendra Bahadur Chand, Foreign Minister Padma Bahadur Khatri and Foreign Secretary Bishwa Pradhan.

The visit is also likely to pave the way for Mr. Gandhi to pay an official visit toi Nepal, and for King Birendra to visit India, sources said.

Meets With Foreign Secretary

BK011709 Katmandu External Service in English 1450 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] The foreign secretary, Bishwa Pradhan, and the visiting Indian foreign secretary, Romesh Bhandari, had the first round of official talks in Katmandu today on bilateral, regional and other matters of mutual interest. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the talks.

After the talks, which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours, Mr Bhandari said we had very fruitful discussion. We are definitely impressed by the department headed by Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi [words indistinct] for strengthening friendly relations with neighboring countries, said Mr Pradhan. Nepal's proposal that (?Nepal) be declared a zone of peace figured prominently during the talks. The talks also covered cooperation in the development of water resources, joint industrial ventures, setting up of a joint committee at ministerial level, avoidance of double taxation, oil exploration, and other aspects of bilateral relations.

Mr Bhandari arrived Monday afternoon on a 2-day official visit to Nepal.

Delhi Report

BK010951 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] High-level talks between India and Nepal began in Katmandu today. The foreign secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari, who arrived in the Nepalese capital this morning, met his counterpart, Mr Bishwa Pradhan, for 30 minutes without aides. Later, they were joined by senior officials of the two sides.

Earlier on arrival, Mr Bhandari told newsmen at the airport that his visit is a part of Prime Minister Mr Rajiv Gandhi's direction that India should give top priority to promote relations with its neighbors. He said he is carrying a letter from Mr Gandhi for King Birendra of Nepal. Mr Bhandari is scheduled to meet the foreign minister, Mr Padma Bhadur Khatri, and the prime minister, Mr Lokendra Bahadur Chandra, tomorrow.

Musavi at Ceremony on Republic Day Anniversary

Comments on Economic Activity

LD011948 Tehran IRNA in English 1857 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Sirri, Persian Gulf, April 1 IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi today opened the Shahid (martyr) Raja'i drilling installation here on the occasion of Farvardin 12, the Islamic Republic day. The prime minister accompanied by Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi and other senior officials, inspected various parts of the installation.

The drilling equipment has a net weight of 8.900 tons occupying an area of 1,500 sq meters standing on three legs each 380 feet long. Also 18 electronic engines are used for moving the legs up and down.

Later the prime minister attended a gathering of the workers of the unit and praised their efforts in leading the country towards self-sufficiency. He said "today, you are working without feeling the necessity of any foreign help."

Musavi said "this very live example of your achievement" could very well demonstrate the greatness of Farvardin 12 and the Islamic Revolution.

The prime minister said that today, the United States whose espionage agencies had spread all over the world and whose powerful hands were over the head of all oppressed nations, did not have the strength to bully Iran.

He said the Iranians owed it all to the Islamic Revolution that today they could live so honorably and fearlessly in the Persian Gulf waters "and near the NATO fleets."

Musavi said Iran owned the longest borders in the region and that "our revolution has triumphed in the name of Islam and God and it has a message for all the Islamic nations.

"This revolution wants to have active presence in the Persian Gulf waters. It in no way wants...to enclose itself with a fence. In the heart of the Persian Gulf today, we declare that we want to have economic activity and show our creativity. And this displays the interest of our nation in imposing its independent sovereignty.

On Iraq's Monday air raid on Tehran's civilian areas which caused scores of casualties. the prime minister stated that these atrocious acts would not create any obstacles on the way of the nation and that "we will not be forced to compromise" by such moves.

War To Continue Until Victory

LD021203 Tehran IRNA in English 1155 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Sirri Island, Persian Gulf, April 2 IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi Monday reiterated that the Iraqi imposed war will continue "until our ultimate victory and until the hands of the aggressor are cut off, and this is a goal inspired by the Koran and Islam."

Speaking in a gathering of oil industry workers at this Persian Gulf island, the prime minister stressed that it was wishful thinking to keep Saddam Husayn of Iraq in power and that "this wish must be buried."

Musavi, accompanied by a number of oil industry officials, including Oil Minister Mohammad Gharizi arrived here Monday to inaugurate a marine drilling unit at the island.

On Iran's stand on the Iraqi imposed war, he said he believed that this stand must be expressed every day "because as soon as we keep silent, the (international) mass media invent lies and try to distort the position of our country or look for weak points in this regard."

The enemy, he said, began to attack our cities and tried over the past year to halt our oil exports. However, Musavi stressed, "your presence here proves the falseness of Iraqi efforts in this respect." The Baghdad government, said the prime minister, aimed at imposing a peace upon us, a peace which as the Imam (Khomeyni) has said is "worse than a war."

Such a peace, according to Musavi, would give "this wounded snake (Iraq)" an opportunity to resume plots against the Islamic Revolution with the cooperation of all the oppressive powers. He also said a peace of this kind would question the ideals and objectives of the Islamic Revolution throughout the world.

The prime minister said missiles were our response to Iraqi bombardment of Iranian cities and that even if we did not possess these missiles, air raids on Iran's civilian areas was an idle thing for Saddam to rely on.

He said Iran was relying on one of the most basic principles of the Islamic Revolution, that is "blow for blow" everywhere in the world.

"It doesn't make any difference for us that Iraq be our enemy or the United States...it is natural for us not to care that the West and the East are both behind Saddam and that Israel too is slyly supporting Iraq. It is also natural that we will respond to any blow with a more decisive blow and this is a policy we will continue in the future as well."

Musavi said the Islamic Republic had time and again announced that relying on U.S. interests in the region could not guarantee the regional rulers to remain in power. He said Iran had repeatedly called on the regional states to seek the interests of Islam and "our own interests in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf" before thinking of America's interests.

"We have time and again declared to these countries that to link your fate with that of Saddam is dangerous for you...and that the present system in Iraq will have no future," the prime minister said.

"We told them practically that why this cooperation council (GCC) you have established should serve the interests of the U.S. and why should it aim at preserving anti-Islamic and anti-popular movements in the region?

"Why don't you set up a cooperation council for struggle against Zionism and for fight against the U.S. and other superpowers? You form such a council and we will join it.

If you all join hands and put together your forces you would not become Saddam, and where could you find in the world a wise person who would say Saddam has a bright future?

"We made it clear for all in the region that it is the U.S. which is propagating that the Islamic Republic is after overthrowing other systems in the region. We have said this and repeat here again that (if) you come and think of the interests of your own nation and those of other nations and Islam and then we will extend our hands towards you..."

Further Report

GF020634 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Excerpts] On the 6th anniversary [as heard] of the republic day, the martyr Raja'i offshore drill rig started operations in the Nosrat oil field yesterday in the presence of the prime minister. The rig is a mobile tripod offshore rig designed for operations in any part of the Persian Gulf and some parts of the Gulf of Oman. This rig can drill as deep as 6,215 meters.

During the inauguration ceremonies, Oil Minister Gharazi, ministers of state, and a number of Majlis deputies were present. At first a number of reports were offered by Oil Ministry engineers and then the drilling operations began amid special ceremonies.

The rig includes systems for (?separation) of chemicals, mechanical and electrical cranes with a 5-ton capacity, and (?fire fighting systems). Once the Nosrat field's wells start producing, the income from the first 6 months will pay for the initial investment and all associated costs.

[Begin unidentified correspondent's recording] We are now at the front line of the economic war against world oppression. Please tell us if you have a message for the combatants of this war front and what is the motive of your trip to this front?

[Prime Minister Musavi] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. First of all, I congratulate our nation on the anniversary of republic day. We are in the middle of the Persian Gulf waters, exactly in the middle. We are carrying out very fruitful economic activity which is proof of the capabilities of our dear experts, workers, and employees in the oil industry. I was just telling these dear workers that this task not only has an economic meaning but also a political and educational one.

Through this task, we are proving our active role in the waters of our country. As you pointed out, we do not feel that this activity is separate from the southern and western fronts of our country where the great powers have [words indistinct] by Saddam.

I must note our oil industry martyrs here as we recently had a few in Khark and we must hail and greet them. [end recording]

Republic's Anniversary Marked in Europe, Africa

LD011203 Tehran IRNA in English 1122 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Tehran, April 1, IRNA – Thousands of Iranians in Europe and elsewhere throughout the world celebrated the sixth anniversary of a national referendum which led to the establishment of an Islamic Republic in Iran this day in 1979.

The Muslim Students Association in Europe on Sunday congratulated Imam Khomeyni and Iran's Muslim people on the occasion of the day and said in its communique that as the Islamic Republic grows older it wins more endorsement by the world's oppressed masses.

On the eve of the Islamic Republic day the Iranian embassies abroad on Sunday celebrated the day with speeches and interviews with local pressmen.

In Nairobi on Sunday afternoon guests at the Iranian Embassy viewed two documentaries on the operations of Iran's Muslim combatants in the battlefronts, and later listeneed to speeches by the Iranian Embassy officials on the stand of the Islamic Republic in the Iraq-Iran war.

In Dublin a group of Muslim guests viewed two war documentaries and also inspected a picture exhibition sponsored by the Muslim Students Association in the city. Meanwhile the Iranian Embassy in London celebrated the day at the International Islamic Centre in London with speeches to the invited guests by the Iranian charge d'affaires, Sadatian, and visiting Friday prayers leader of the city of Zahedan, Mowlana Abdol-Aziz.

Similar ceremonies were held at the Iranian embassies on the occasion of the day in other parts of the world Sunday afternoon.

Fourth Iranian Soldier Dies in Vienna Hospital

AU012036 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 2000 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Vienna – The fourth of eight Iranian soldiers who had been taken to Vienna hospitals for treatment 14 days ago has died in Vienna this evening. This was revealed by the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in a statement today.

Two weeks ago more than 30 Iranians had been taken to the FRG, Belgium, Great Britain, and Austria. According to Iranian reports, all the casualties were victims of Iraq's chemical warfare.

Embassy Asks Japanese Nationals To Leave Baghdad

LD011717 Tehran IRNA in English 1315 GMT 1 Apr 85

["Japanese Asked To Leave Baghdad" – IRNA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, April 1, IRNA — The Japanese Embassy in Baghdad has recommended Japanese in the Iraqi capital to leave unless they have urgent business to take care of, said the Tokyo daily, *ASAHI SHIMBUN* in its Monday issue.

According to the newspaper, the Japanese ambassador in Baghdad has urged Japanese nationals to avoid the central part of the

Iraqi capital. Further in its report the newspaper referred to the repeated Iranian missile attacks on the Iraqi capital during the past two weeks.

The Japanese Embassy in Baghdad has called on its nationals to leave the city while air transportation means are still available.

The newspaper said that as of mid-March there were some 1,500 Japanese nationals in Iraq, 191 of them with their families. However, about half of them have already left Iraq.

IRNA Head Calls for OANA Support for UNESCO

LD300738 Tehran IRNA in English 1507 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] New Delhi, March 29, IRNA — Head of the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY (IRNA) Thursday called on the sixth general assembly of the Organization of Asian News Agencies (OANA) to issue a communique on support of the United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Dr. Kamal Kharrazi told the assembly that UNESCO had a fundamental role in establishing and supporting the work of the Asian news network.

OANA members started their meeting in New Delhi last Wednesday to review policies and practices. Kharrazi said members of the Asian news network must cooperate to inform the world people of facts about Asia.

He said imperialism opposes all independent and popular movements and therefore common grounds must be found in the battle against it. The Islamic Republic of Iran feels responsible about common interests of OANA members and maintains that OANA's policy dictum must be opposition with racism, and all forms of colonialism, he said.

Anti-Revolutionaries Flee W. Azarbayjan for Iraq

LD292336 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Urumiyeh, W. Azarbayjan Pr., March 29, IRNA — The governor-general of the West Azarbayjan Province Thursday said anti-revolutionary groups suffer from an "unprecedented political downfall" and that the large number of former anti-revolutionaries who have disavowed their former convictions indicate that the government forces have "broken their backs".

Sheikh 'Attar told a news conference here today that the groups no longer had any permanent sanctuaries in the province and that their sporadic acts of violence against local Muslims were to indicate desperate moves for calling attention only.

But the people of the province including a large Kurd minority have learned that the groups are foreign-inspired and traitors, he said. "The grouplets have abandoned their last sanctuaries and fled to Iraq".

According to the governor-general the anti-revolutionaries who started armed insurrection against the central government after the Islamic Revolution have taken a stand in support for Saddam. But he added that military victories in the battle fronts by the Iranian combatants have caused deep political strife between them.

On the March 8 bombardment of the Kurdish city of Piranshahr by Iraqi planes that left 150 martyred and 300 wounded, 'Attar said despite the extent of the damages rescue work went speedily with help coming from nearby towns.

Although other towns had also suffered from Iraqi bombardments but their residents rushed to offer contributions. He said reconstruction plans for the city were under review.

Ba'thist Intelligence in Kuwait Harasses Iraqis

GF011948 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Kuwaiti authorities have said that they have recently arrested 11 people, including a number of Iraqis living in Kuwait and others of unidentified nationality — according to the Kuwaiti authorities. Reports from Kuwait have said that two of the arrested men died in Kuwaiti prisons in circumstances that still have not been revealed. It seems that this campaign of arrests came in the wake of the assassination of Hadi 'Awad Sa'id, Iraqi assistant cultural attache in Kuwait, which the Kuwaiti authorities have been investigating. Hadi 'Awad Sa'id and his son were assassinated earlier and the circumstances of their assassination have not yet been determined.

Ba'thist intelligence is very active in the Kuwaiti arena, carrying out their practices through agents using diplomatic cover. One of the tasks of the Ba'thist intelligence service in Kuwait is to chase after Iraqis, especially opposition members, to the extent of assassinating or arresting them and then transferring them to Iraq. The current situation in Iraq has forced Iraqi citizens to leave their country for neighboring countries. This extensive emigration has also resulted in the formation of big Iraqi communities in European countries.

Because the Ba'thist regime is afraid of opposition activities abroad, it has urged its intelligence organs to chase after Iraqis who have escaped from its grip within Iraq.

Approximately 2 weeks ago Swedish authorities found the body of an Iraqi citizen in a Stockholm suburb. This body was mutilated into 50 pieces and put into several plastic bags. The Swedish authorities have said that the body was that of an Iraqi intelligence officer called Majid 'Abd al-Karim who had fled from Iraq and asked for political asylum in Sweden. He had threatened to unmask Iraqi intelligence activities in Europe. Observers in Sweden have been accusing Iraqi intelligence and its agents of killing this Iraqi citizen, while the Swedish authorities have been investigating the incident.

In the face of such activities, the countries that host Iraqi communities must consider this status quo and protect Iraqis within the wider framework of humanity and not facilitate the tasks of Iraqi intelligence and persecute Iraqis as is currently happening in Kuwait.

Iraqis in Sweden Protest Murder of Iraqi Officer
LD011741 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Stockholm, April 1, IRNA — Iraqi residents here Sunday staged a demonstration protesting murder of an Iraqi security officer who had sought political asylum in Sweden. The officer has reportedly been murdered by agents of the Ba'thist regime of Saddam.

The demonstrators carried photos of the slain Iraqi officer were chanting slogans in condemnation of the Iraqi ruler and marched to the Iraqi Embassy here.

In a statement issued by the demonstrators they called on the Swedish Government to severe its trade ties with the Iraqi regime and also condemn the Iraqi regime for its inhuman actions.

Egyptian Report on Growing Islamic Movement Cited
LD011800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] According to a Central News Agency's report, the Egyptian state news agency announced today that the security forces of that country discovered an underground network that was trying to topple the ruling regime in Egypt. The official news agency did not elaborate further on this issue.

This takes place at a time when, according to information by independent sources inside Egypt, the majority of the Islamic movements in Egypt have witnessed a tremendous expansion along with their organizations and are organizing struggles against the ruling regime in Egypt. These sources emphasized the central role played by the Islamic Jihad organization.